

NEW COMBINATIONS IN THE COMPOSITAE OF THE
GALÁPAGOS ISLANDS

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DARWINIOTHAMUS TENUIFOLIUS (Hook. f.) Harling var. **glabriusculus** (Stewart) Cronquist, comb. nov. *Erigeron lancifolius* var. *glabriusculus* Stewart, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci. IV. 1:151. 1911. *E. lancifolius* Hook. f., Trans. Linn. Soc. London 20:208. 1847. *E. tenuifolius* ssp. *lancifolius* Solbrig, Contr. Gray Herb. 191:43. 1962. *D. lancifolius* Harling, Acta Horti Berg. 20(3):115. 1962.

Known only from Isla Isabela.

DARWINIOTHAMNUS TENUIFOLIUS (Hook. f.) Harling var. **glandulosus** (Harling) Cronquist, comb. nov. *D. lancifolius* ssp. *glandulosus* Harling, Acta Horti Berg. 20(3):117. 1962.

Known only from Islas Fernandina and Isabela.

POROPHYLLUM RUDERALE (Jacq.) Cass. var. **macrocephalum** (DC.) Cronquist, comb. nov. *P. macrocephalum* DC., Prodr. 5:648. 1836. *P. ruderale* ssp. *macrocephalum* R. R. Jhnt., Univ. Kansas Sci. Bull. 48:233. 1969.

In the Galápagos, known from 11 islands. A widespread weed.

PSEUDOLEPHANTOPUS **spiralis** (Less.) Cronquist, comb. nov. *Distreptus spiralis* Less., Linnaea 6:690. 1831. *Spirochaeta funckii* Turcz., Bull. Soc. Imp. Naturalistes Moscou 24:167. 1851. *Chaetospira funckii* Blake, J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 25:331. 1935. *P. funckii* Philipson, J. Bot. 76:301. 1938.

There is a small problem about the typification of *Pseudelephantopus spiralis*, inasmuch as the original publication of *Distreptus spiralis* Less. gave the locality as Jamaica. The species is not otherwise known there, although it is found occasionally in the Lesser Antilles and is widespread on the South American mainland. However, the description is so clearly that of the present species that it seems necessary to take up Lessing's epithet.

In the Galapagos Islands known from a single collection (*Wiggins & Porter 632*, DS), taken at an altitude of about 570 m on Isla Santa Cruz.

Lecocarpus is a genus of three closely allied species, endemic to the Galápagos Islands. Two of the species have usually been referred to the related genus *Acanthospermum*, but the unity of the group is obvious and has often been remarked. In the course of my work I learned that Tod F. Stuessy, then a graduate student at the University of Texas had independently arrived at similar conclusions in connection with his study of *Acanthospermum*. Accordingly, the necessary new combinations are attributed here to Cronquist and Stuessy. As this manuscript goes to press (June 1970) we have learned that Uno Eliasson would have made the combination *L. lecocarpoides*, had we not done so.

LECOCARPUS lecocarpoides (Robins. & Greenm.) Cronquist & Stuessy, comb. nov. *Acanthospermum lecocarpoides* Robins. & Greenm., Amer. J. Sci. III. 50. 141. 1895.

LECOCARPUS leptolobus (Blake) Cronquist & Steussy, comb. nov., *Acanthospermum leptolobum* Blake, J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 12:204. 1922.
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NEW COMBINATIONS AND TAXA IN THE CACTACEAE OF THE GALÁPAGOS ISLANDS

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JASMINOCEREUS THOUARSII (Weber) Backeb. var. **delicatus** (Dawson) Anderson & Walkington, comb. nov. *J. howellii* Dawson, J. Cact. Succ. Soc. Amer. 34:71. 1962. *J. howellii* var. *delicatus* Dawson, J. Cact. Succ. Soc. Amer. 34:71. 1962.

Known from Islas Bartolomé, San Salvador, and Santa Cruz.

JASMINOCEREUS THOUARSII (Weber) Backeb. var. **sclerocarpus** (K. Sch.) Anderson & Walkington, comb. nov. *Cereus sclerocarpus* K. Sch. in Robins., Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts 38:179. 1902. *J. sclerocarpus* Backeb., Jahrb. Deutsch. Kakteen-Ges. 2:24. 1944.

Known from Islas Fernandina and Isabela.

OPUNTIA ECHIOS Howell var. **zacana** (Howell) Anderson & Walkington, comb. nov. *O. zacana* Howell, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci. IV. 21:48. 1933. *O. galapageia* Hensl. var. *zacana* Backeb., Cactaceae 1:562. 1958.

Known only from tiny Isla Seymour, off the northeast segment of Isla Santa Cruz.

OPUNTIA GALAPAGEIA Hensl. var. **profusa** Anderson & Walkington, var. nov. Habitus variabilis; folia parva, usque ad 4 mm longa; trichomata numerosa; spinae non valde dimorphe nec pungentes; fructus profusi 17–25 mm longi, 22–27 mm diametro, spinas raro ferens.

Plants variable, mostly prostrate, or shrubby to arborescent, 1–3 m tall; trunk, when present, flaky and reddish; larger terminal joints 21–38 cm long, 18–26 cm wide, 1.8–2.7 cm thick; leaves small, up to 4 mm long; areoles 4–6 mm in diameter, typically 2.2–3.3 cm apart; spines bristly, pungent only on new stem joints; fruits greenish, becoming yellow-green to brown, with glochids on some, without spines, nearly globose, 1.7–2.5 cm long, 2.2–2.7 cm in diameter, with a deep, small, greenish brown umbilicus, the fruits often profuse, up to 82 on a single joint; seeds 2–3 mm long, 1.5–2 mm wide, 1 mm thick.

Holotype. Northwest corner of Isla Rábida, Galápagos Islands, Ecuador, *Anderson 2546* (RSA).

Occurring from near sea level to about 100 m elevation on Isla Rábida, the only island from which it is known.

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